Progressivism (pg.565) – a political attitude favoring or advocating changes or reform through governmental action. Importance was that this feeling had helped correct the problems urbanization and industrialism had caused.

Progressives (pg. see above) - people who support this idea/theory/reformers for this change. Importance was that these reformers helped fix America’s problems.

Progressive Era (see above) - a period of social activism and reform that flourished from the 1890s to the 1920s. Importance was that this era would help prevent things like this from happening more often.

Muckraker (pg.566) – a reporter or writer who investigates and publishes truthful reports involving a host of social issues, broadly including crime and corruption and often involving elected officials, political leaders and influential members of business and industry (basically truthful reporters that tell the current situations). Importance was that they helped reveal the corruption and lack of safety to the public.

Ida Tarbell and Lincoln Steffens (pg.566) – Ida was a muckraker who focused on the Standard Oil trust, while Lincoln was looking at “machine government” and “boss rule”. The importance was that they had helped the public see the corruption and problems with these trusts/ideas and helped caused the public to be outraged by it.

The Social Gospel (pg.567) – a movement that was part of progressivism, this movement focused on Christian ethnics. Importance was this movement had helped improve the qualities of cities (in terms of honor).

Walter Rauschenbusch and John Ryan (pg.567) – Walter was a Protestant theologian with socialist inclinations from New York, John was a Catholic liberal. Importance was that they were advocates of the social gospel.

Hull House (pg.569) – a settlement house founded by Jane Addams. Importance was that this house became a model for more than 400 other settlement houses over the nation.

Thorstein Velben (pg.571) – an influential social scientist in the 1900s; published *A Theory of the Leisure Class*. Importance was that he called for expertise in the workplace; basically combined with other things to make a new area of inquiry social science (the use of scientific techniques in the study of society and its institutions.

American Medical Association (pg.572) – a system of local societies for training doctors, nurses, etc. Importance was that this association was part of the professionalism that had appeared during this time (so as the National Association of Manufacturers and other groups as well).

The “New Woman” (pg.573) – a name for the changes in the role of woman and their “culture”. Importance was that this “name” had caused women to be more independent, an example of this was “Boston marriages” (two women living together, showing that they don’t need men to take care of them).

GFWC (pg.573) – the General Federation of Women’s Clubs, these clubs started out as a culture discussion type of club, later it had turned into a club for improving society; some of their efforts had included trying to establish a public space for women, building institutions, etc.; they teamed up with other women’s groups such as the WTUL.

Women’s suffrage (pg.575) – a movement that tried to enable women to vote, like men; a group that appeared because of this was the NAWSA. Importance was that this movement would increase women’s power and would cause the 19th Amendment (granted women the right to vote) to be made; however an equal rights amendment was never made.

The Independent Republicans (pg.577) – also known as the mugwumps, they tried to challenge the grip of partisanship. Their significance was that they would become important supporters of progressive political reform activities (during the 1890s).

Commission Plan (pg.579) – a form of government made up of elected, nonpartisan people. Importance was that this plan had strained for municipal reform; so did the city-manager plan (a professionally trained business manager would watch the city).

Tom Johnson (pg.580) – a celebrated reform mayor of Cleveland. Importance was that he imposed municipal ownership on certain basic utilities.

Initiative and Referendum (pg.580) – the initiative allowed reformers to circumvent state legislatures, referendum provided a method by which actions of the legislature could be returned to the electorate for approval. Importance was that this, along with direct primary and recall, would limit the power of party and improve the quality of elected officials.

Robert La Follette (pg.580) – the most celebrated state-level reformer; born in Wisconsin. Importance was that he turned his state into a “laboratory of progressivism”.

Triangle Shirtwaist Fire (pg.582) – the burning (intention) of the Triangle Shirtwaist Company in New York, 146 workers died (immigrant women). Importance was that this caused major reforms for the conditions of labor.

W. E. B. Du Bois (pg.583) – the chief spokesman for equality in race. Importance was that he founded the NAACP, where they allowed blacks to gain some power; though not much.

WCTU (pg.585) – the Women’s Christian Temperance Union, created by Frances Willard. Importance was that this group had caused government to pass the 18th Amendment, banning Americans to intake any alcoholic beverages.

Eugenics and Nativism (pg.586) – Eugenics was the purification of society; nativism was racial discrimination against foreigners. Importance was that these (often inhumane) efforts tried to make society better for all.

Eugene Debs (pg.587) – the Socialist Party of America’s presidential candidate. Importance was that we worked for socialism.

“Wobblies” (pg.588) – another name for the radical labor union, the Industrial Workers of the World. Importance was that they had tried to get better wages; after one particular strike, they were outlawed by the federal government.

“Good/Bad Trusts” (pg.589) – The “idea” of promoting “good” ones, while denouncing “bad” ones. Importance was that this would help fix the economic concentration.